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Charity Organization Society of the City of N.Y.

Exhibit of the work of the Committee

[New York?]

[1908]

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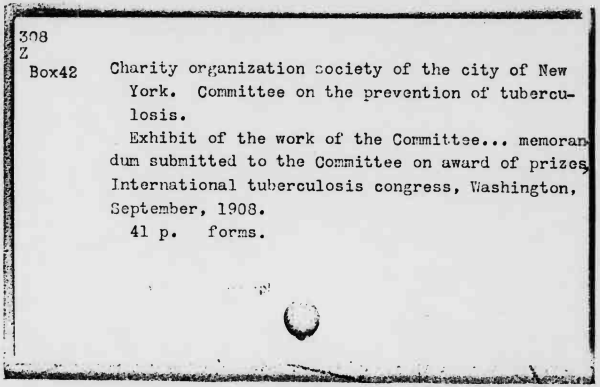
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Exhibit of the work of the Committee... memorandum submitted to the Committee on award of prizes, International tuberculosis congress, Washington, September, 1908.
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Exhibit of the Work

of the

Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis

of the

Charity Organization Society

of the City of New York

Memorandum submitted to the Committee on Award of Prizes

International Tuberculosis Congress

Washington, September, 1908

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Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis

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Charity Organization Society

of the City of New York

Memorandum submitted to the Committee on Award of Prizes

International Tuberculosis Congress

Washington, September, 1908

IRS Feb 57-17

SEPT. 17, 1908.

To the Committee on Award of Prizes of the International Congress on Tuberculosis.

SIRS:

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York respectfully submits for your consideration the following memorandum in connection with the prize offered "for the best evidence of effective work in the prevention or relief of tuberculosis by a voluntary association," known as Class I:

PURPOSES OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee was organized in 1902 with the following declared purposes:

I. The promulgation of the doctrine that tuberculosis is a communicable, preventable and curable disease;

II. The dissemination of knowledge concerning the means and methods to be adopted for the prevention of tuberculosis;

III. The advanacement of movements to provide special hospitals, sanatoria and dispensary facilities for consumptive adults and scrofulous and tuberculous children among the poor;

IV. The initiation and encouragement of measures which tend to prevent the development of scrofula and other forms of tubercular diseases.

The objects of the Committee as then stated and which have remained the objects of the Committee to the present day are as follows:

1. RESEARCH.—Research into the social, as distinct from the medical, aspects of tuberculosis: for example, into the relations

between the disease and overcrowding, infected tenements and unhealthy occupations, and also into the influence upon recovery of improved diet and hygienic living.

2. Education.—The publication of leaflets and pamphlets, the giving of lectures, and the promulgation in every possible way of the fact that tuberculosis is a communicable and preventable disease; the widest distribution of the results of scientific research in this field, and of the results of modern treatment both in sanatoria and at home.

3. Treatment.—The encouragement of movements for suitable public and private sanatoria both for advanced and for incipient cases; for adults and for children; for free care and also for the care of those who can pay moderate fees.

4. Legislation.—An effort to secure the enactment of legislation, looking toward the control of such recognized causes of contagion as spitting in public places, the dry sweeping of streets, the use of dark rooms in tenements for sleeping purposes, etc.

EVIDENCES OF EFFECTIVE WORK.

The Work of the Committee is fully displayed in its exhibit at the International Congress, which we assume will be deemed part of this memorandum as if incorporated in it.

The accomplishments of the Committee may be appropriately considered under four main heads: Research; Educational Work; Treatment and Legislation.

I. IN RESEARCH.

1. It Made the First Comprehensive Study of the Social Aspects of Tuberculosis.—Up to the time of the creation of this Committee very little consideration had been given to other than medical aspects of tuberculosis. The Committee was the pioneer in making a thorough investigation and study of the social aspects of tuberculosis. The very complete study of this phase of the problem made on behalf of the Committee by Miss Lillian Brandt, its Statistician, and published by the Committee

in its Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, has been a unique contribution to the cause of tuberculosis prevention. Among the main topics included in this study may be noted the following: Importance of Consumption as a Cause of Death; Social Factors in the Prevalence of Tuberculosis; Sex and Age; Marital Condition; Race; Occupation; Density of Population; Habits and Social Customs; Variations in Prevalence according to Locality; Variations in the Rate of Improvement between 1890 and 1900; Social Consequences (Poverty, etc.).

2. It Formulated Standard Schedules for Recording the Social History of Tuberculous Cases.—Here again the Committee has been a pioneer.

3. It Made the First Study of Institutions for the Treatment of Tuberculous Patients in New York City.—As the Committee's chief field has been the local one of New York City, one of its earliest pieces of work has been the thorough study of the existing facilities in that city for the care and treatment of the tuberculous sick.

4. It Made the First Comprehensive Study of Institutions and Societies for the Treatment of Tuberculosis in the United States and Canada.—The Committee caused to be made a thorough inquiry, the first of its kind, into the number, scope and character of the then existing institutions and societies in the United States and Canada for the treatment of tuberculosis; publishing in co-operation with the National Association the results of its inquiry in a directory of some 270 pages, embracing in this publication the following features: Sanatoriums, hospitals and camps; special dispensaries; the tuberculous insane; tuberculous prisoners; municipal control of tuberculosis; associations for the prevention of tuberculosis; societies, committees, State commissions. In this directory, which is classified by States, the essential facts of all the leading dispensaries and sanatoriums are given, and in many cases excellent illustrations of the buildings, and in some cases of floor plans. The following classes of information, for instance, are furnished: Location of institution, name, date established, classes of cases received, capacity, terms, name of

resident physician or superintendent, and a general description of the sanatorium and the place of location, with information as to altitude, nature of buildings, character of rooms, conveniences, persons to whom application should be made, etc.

5. It Made the First Study of Tuberculosis Among Negroes in New York City.—Here, again, the Committee has been a pioneer in the local field; the high death rate from tuberculosis among negroes, the number of deaths reported to the local Health Department and the relatively small number of cases of sickness reported, led the Committee to the conclusion that there were among negroes in this city more deaths from this disease than appeared and that many negroes were suffering from tuberculosis whose illness was unrecorded and unknown. A trained nurse, herself a negro, employed by the Committee, for a period of six weeks made a careful study of conditions among negroes in a typical section of the city, making a systematic, house-to-house canvass in that district and working in co-operation with the churches of the neighborhood and other agencies. The results of this inquiry were set forth in one of the Committee's publications, appended to its Third Annual Report.

6. It Made the First Comprehensive Investigation of Conditions in New York City Lodging Houses with Reference to Tuberculosis.—In the City of New York there are about 100 lodging houses with a licensed capacity of 16,470. Owing to the well-defined impression existing that a large number of well-advanced cases of tuberculosis are recruited from the lodging house population, it was deemed advisable to make a thorough investigation of the conditions then existing in the various lodging houses of the city. The inquiry undertaken and carried through with great success by Mr. Paul Kennaday, the then Secretary of the Committee, concerned itself with such important questions as ventilation, water-closet facilities, bathing facilities, condition of beds and bedding, isolation room, cleanliness of back yards, floors, spitting and spittoons.

As a result of this inquiry important recommendations were formulated on behalf of this Society and at a later date presented

to the local Board of Health, resulting in important and radical changes in those provisions of the Sanitary Code regulating the construction and maintenance of this class of buildings.

7. It Made an Investigation of Conditions in the New York Federal Post Office Building with Reference to Tuberculosis.—The importance of conditions in buildings where a large number of people are employed is one which at an early date engaged the attention of the Committee. As a type of such place the building of the New York Federal Post Office was selected because of the large number of persons employed there and because the attention of the Committee had been called to the fact that there were conditions there which needed remedy. Through the co-operation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster of New York City a thorough investigation of conditions was made by Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, the former Commissioner of Health and a well-known sanitary expert. As a result of this investigation important recommendations were made to the authorities and many improvements brought about.

8. It Made an Investigation of Country Employment for City Consumptives.—For many years the dispensary physician and the private physician have been advising tuberculous patients to leave the city and get light work in the country. No one has known, however, until recently what the advantages or disadvantages were of such method of treatment of the tuberculous sick, and especially the tuberculous poor. The Committee therefore determined in 1904 to carry on an investigation of the advantages of country life and country employment for city consumptives, especially the consumptive poor. For this purpose a special sub-committee was appointed and an inquiry conducted by a special investigator. Some time was spent experimenting with various sections of the country near New York, and finally a region was selected in the northwestern part of New Jersey lying along the Blue Mountains. This neighborhood possessed a cool and dry climate, an altitude of several thousand feet and a pure water supply, and was located at not more than 80 miles from New York City and the transportation rates were not excessive.

A thorough inquiry was made in this neighborhood, during a period of several months, as to the placing of city consumptives in the district. Special care was taken in the selection of suitable cases and the experiment was carried on through the summer. The results of this experiment, with the conclusions reached, were set forth in detail, in a special report appended to the Third Annual Report of the Committee.

9. It Made the First Comprehensive Inquiry into the Whole Matter of the Relief and Care of Tuberculosis in New York City.—One of the most important pieces of work undertaken by the Committee was the thorough inquiry made in 1906 into the whole question of hospital, dispensary and sanatorium provision for the tuberculous sick in New York City. This inquiry, carried on through a period of many months, through a sub-committee and a special investigator, concerned itself with such important matters as the minimum number of hospital beds required for the next five years in relation to those now existing; the desirable size and general type of hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis; the location of such hospitals, having in mind particularly climate and accessibility; the cost of transporting supplies; the types of cases to be distributed to hospitals and the method of selection and transfer of these cases; a general plan for the administration and government of municipal dispensaries; the relation of municipal to private dispensaries and of tuberculosis dispensaries to general dispensaries; the size and equipment of dispensaries; the number and location of dispensaries and whether they should be distinct and separate or parts of general dispensaries; the proper organization of a dispensary; the extent, restriction and methods of distribution of special diet; the observation of dispensary and hospital cases after discharge.

The results of this inquiry were published in a report of 84 pages in a special report appended to the Fourth Annual Report of the Committee.

10. It Made the First Thorough Study of the Possibilities of Home Treatment of the Tuberculous Sick in New York's Tenement Houses.—Until very recently the discussion of the treatment of the tuberculous sick in New York has largely been on the basis of hospital or sanatorium care. The possibilities of home treatment had until then not been known. One of the most important pieces of work undertaken by the Committee was the experiment carried on in 1906 and 1907 during a period of twenty months of the home treatment of the tuberculous poor in New York City and the administration and expenditure of a relief fund of $33,496.40 raised for this purpose. This thoroughgoing inquiry, carried on under the direction of a special committee comprising the heads of the chief tuberculosis clinics in the city, resulted in presenting for the first time the possibilities involved in the home treatment of the tuberculous sick. One of the important adjuncts of this work was the establishment of a day camp on an abandoned municipal ferryboat for the treatment of the Committee's cases. The results of this inquiry have been set forth in a report of some 48 pages, published early in 1908. In the statement of conclusions reached as a result of this inquiry the following points may be noted: Home Relief in Advanced Cases a Dangerous Substitute; Isolation in Hospital; Home Relief Inevitable; Cure in the Tenements Most Difficult; Day Camp Valuable in Solution of Tuberculosis Problem; Church Classes; The Evolution of the Dispensary District Plan; Educational and Preventive Measures; Examination of Families, etc.

11. It Made the First Comprehensive Study of Bovine Tuberculosis in New York State and Its Methods of Regulation.—The extent to which human beings may become infected with tuberculosis through tuberculous milk is a question which has engrossed the attention of the Committee. In 1907 a thorough investigation of this subject in New York State was undertaken by the Committee acting in co-operation with the New York Milk Committee of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Dr. Veranus A. Moore, a well-known authority on the subject, was employed to undertake this inquiry on behalf of the Committee. The results of this investigation have been set forth in a report of 91 pages, published by the Committee early in 1908. Among the topics with which the

report deals may be noted the following: The Distribution and Extent of Bovine Tuberculosis; the Conditions in New York State; the Economic and Sanitary Problems of Bovine Tuberculosis; the Attitude of the Farmers Toward the Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis; the Bang Method for the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis as Applied in Europe, Canada and the United States; Summary of the Laws in New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, etc.

12. It Made the First Study in New York City of the Prevalence of Tuberculosis Among Workers in Certain Industries—Based on Medical Examinations.—The Committee has recently undertaken an inquiry of very great importance, namely, the medical examination of workers in various industries to determine the extent to which tuberculosis prevails in the more important of the occupations in which large numbers of workers are employed. This inquiry is not as yet completed and the results obtained from it cannot therefore be stated. Thus far examination has been made of 200 members of the printing trade, who voluntarily submitted to medical examination by physicians employed by the Committee. A similar examination is now being made of workers in the tobacco industry and workers in other industries will be examined before the inquiry is completed.

II. IN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

1. It Originated the Plan for Publishing Tuberculosis Maxims on the Back of Street Car Transfers—50 Million a Year Circulated this Way.

One of the most ingenious plans which the Committee has originated and successfully carried out has been the publishing of advice to the public with reference to tuberculosis on the back of the transfer slips given out by the street car companies in Manhattan and the Bronx. One large department store in New York, the Siegel-Cooper Company, has the exclusive right of publishing matter on the back of all the street car transfers throughout the year. Through their very generous co-operation, the Committee has been able to supply to the advertising department of this concern material to be used on the backs of the street car transfers once a week. These advertisements are published every Sunday, and sometimes on legal holidays. The subject matter has been carefully prepared by the Committee. From six to twelve different groups of material have been furnished, and these are varied from time to time. They contain in short and succinct way intended for popular understanding the main and essential principles of the doctrines of tuberculosis prevention. A few of the sentences contained in these advertisements may be noted here: "Don't Give Consumption to Others; Don't Let Others Give It to You;" "Don't Spit on Floors or Sidewalks;" "Consumption is Caused by Germs Discharged from the Lungs of Consumptives when Spitting, Coughing or Sneezing;" "Fresh Air, Good Food and Rest are the Best Means of Curing or Preventing Consumption;" "Keep Your Windows Open Day and Night;" "Consumption Can be Cured, Delay is Fatal;" "If You Have a Cold or Cough—If you even faintly suspect that your Lungs are not Strong—If you have been Thrown with Consumptives—Don't Try to Cure Yourself. Go to a Doctor or the Nearest of the following Tuberculosis Dispensaries;" and then follows a list of the leading tuberculosis dispensaries in New York City.

As a result of this plan, which has been successfully copied in other cities, 50 million circulars are thus circulated during the year. As on weekdays the backs of these street car transfer slips are given up to advertisements of the department store above mentioned, the public has acquired the habit of reading the printed matter on the back, thus ensuring to an unusual degree the reading of the Committee's advice.

2. It Distributes 250,000 Circulars of Advice Regarding Tuberculosis Each Year to the Public Through Labor Unions, Factories, Department Stores, Settlements, Churches, &c.

One of the main features of the Committee's work is the constant distribution throughout the year of educational leaflets regarding tuberculosis. The so-called "Don't" card, originally designed by the Committee under the caption of "Don't give consumption to others, and don't let others give it to you," has finally

become a standard method of preaching tuberculosis doctrine. Each year the matter on this card has been improved. Through the co-operation of the local Health Department, which very generously bears the expense of printing these cards, the Committee is able to distribute one-quarter of a million of them each year. This distribution is made through channels which will be most effective, and is intended to reach those classes of the population most in need of such advice. The distribution is made through Labor Unions, Factories, Department Stores, Settlements, Churches, Public Schools, &c., and in connection with the Committee's Travelling Exhibit. The cards are printed in many different languages suited to the cosmopolitan character of New York's population, namely, in English, German, Swedish, Bohemian, Italian, Yiddish, etc.

3. It Has Given Under Its Auspices 733 Popular Lectures on Tuberculosis to Audiences of 148,125 People —in English, Yiddish, Italian, Bohemian, Swedish, French and German. 228 Lectures to 78,640 Persons This Year.

One of the most important features of the Committee's work is the series of popular lectures carried on under its auspices through nine months of each year. The growth of this work has been extraordinary. During the first year, namely, in 1903, 91 lectures were given to audiences of 8,700 people. During the current year, that is from October 1, 1907, to June 1, 1908, 224 lectures were given to audiences of 78,640 people. In the six years that this work has been carried on 733 different lectures have been given under the auspices of the Committee to 148,125 people. These lectures have been given in English, Yiddish, Italian, Bohemian, Swedish, French and German. They have been given largely in tenement districts before meetings of Labor Unions, at Social Settlements, Churches, Synagogues, Young Men's Associations, Public Schools, Public Libraries, Factories, Mothers' Meetings, Trade Schools, Charitable Institutions, private residences, Universities, and, in fact, before practically every kind of audience. We append herewith a detailed list of the lectures given during the present year as indicating the wide range of audiences reached. (Appendix No. 1.)

The lectures are given almost entirely by physicians, and in a few cases by laymen. Those given in connection with the public school lecture course are paid for by an honorarium of ten dollars a lecture. In all the others the lecturers act as volunteers. The Committee organizes a course, arranges for the places of meeting, supplies the lantern and lantern slides and pays the expenses of the stereopticon and the operator. As the lectures are nearly all illustrated, the expense is considerable.

4. It Originated the Permanent Travelling Tuberculosis Exhibition as a Means of Educating the Community. —The Exhibit is Shown Throughout Each Year in Settlements, Churches, Clubs, &c., and in Stores on Crowded Thoroughfares—Viewed by 150,000 People in Six Weeks at One Place This Year.

The Travelling Tuberculosis Exhibit is one of the most potent methods that the Committee has of educating the community with reference to tuberculosis. This plan of educational propaganda was originated by the Committee and has been copied to a large extent by similar organizations in other communities. Through nine months of the year in various parts of New York City, the Travelling Exhibit is shown, primarily in places where it will reach those classes of persons who are especially in need of enlightenment on the subject of tuberculosis prevention and care. Up to the present year the exhibit has been shown chiefly in social settlements, churches, synagogues, public libraries and similar places. During this year a new idea has been developed, namely, that of showing the exhibit in vacant stores on crowded thoroughfares. This experiment has been so great a success that during the coming year the exhibit will be shown entirely in such localities. During a six weeks' stay in one place of this nature this year, the exhibit was viewed by 150,000 people.

If the Travelling Exhibit is to be considered a potent educational factor, the method of its organization and display is of great importance. The exhibit as at present arranged is divided into five main classes or groups: I.—Where Tuberculosis Breeds; II.—How Tuberculosis Spreads; III.—The Extent of the Disease; IV.—How Tuberculosis is Cured; V.—How Tuberculosis is Pre-

vented. Under Group I are shown models and photographs of dark rooms, dark halls, filth conditions in the tenements, the breeding places of the disease. In Group II are shown the various means by which tuberculosis spreads, the Tubercle Bacillus, the method of infection from sick to well by inhalation and ingestion, badly ventilated factories, tenement sweatshops, cheap lodging houses, crowded theatres, infection from mother to child, dust infection, dry street sweeping, use of feather dusters, &c., &c. Under Group III are shown by means of models and charts, the number of people who die from tuberculosis in New York City as compared with the number who die from other diseases, &c. Group IV is divided into four classes. Class A, How Tuberculosis is Discovered. Here are shown views of the leading dispensaries in New York City. B, How Tuberculosis is Treated in the Early Stages. Here are shown the leading sanatoria for the treatment of the disease, especially places that are free and to which the poor can go. The exhibit is an intensive one, and only types of sanatoria are shown, owing to the impossibility in the space usually available for the exhibit to show all of the institutions of this nature in New York State. Among those shown may be noted the following: State Sanatorium at Ray Brook, Trudeau, Stony Wold, Otisville, Sea Breeze. Thus are shown two free institutions, one some distance from New York, the other near New York; two pay institutions, one for all sexes and one solely for women and girls, and one institution for the treatment of children and especially tuberculosis of the bones and joints. C, How Tuberculosis is Treated in Later Stages. Here are shown the leading local institutions for advanced cases in New York City, especially the institutions to which poor people can go. Those exhibited are the following: Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island; Bellevue Hospital; Riverside Hospital; Seton Hospital. D, Home Treatment. Here are shown the methods of treating tuberculous patients at home with the improved conditions that are brought about as a result of the visiting nurse's work, also the use of the Day Camp. Group V—How Tuberculosis is Prevented. Here are shown the various methods employed for preventing the disease, the campaign against promiscuous spitting, the use of sputum cups, the right methods of dusting, improved

tenements as a factor in prevention, with light bedrooms to contrast with the dark rooms shown previously.

As will be observed, the exhibit has been designed for use in New York City and intended especially to appeal to a popular audience and to fulfill two functions: first, to inform the entire community as to the extent and nature of the disease and the precautions to be taken to prevent it: and, second, to attract those consumptives or friends or relatives of consumptives who may view it and to inform them of the advantageous methods of treatment available in the various sanatoria and hospitals of the city and state.

Standardization of the Exhibit.

In order that the fullest value may be obtained from the exhibit as a means of educating the community, it has been deemed wise to standardize it to as large an extent as possible. The following important features of the Committee's exhibit should be noted:

I.—Method of Display.—But One Picture to each frame. Each Picture of Large Size, 14 inches by 17 inches, so as to be readily seen. One style of Finish, one style of Mount, one style of Frame. Uniform method of Mounting and Framing makes Subject of Picture Chief Feature. Uniformity of Labels, white on black—simplicity, clearness and terseness of expression —for popular audience. Mounting on compo boards gives rigidity —prevents bulging of photo from frame.

II.—Arrangement.—Harmonious effect of Uniform Top and Bottom Lines of Exhibit. Signs at top, brings Pictures to Level of Eye. Each exhibit has Permanent Record number. Exhibit thus readily adapted to varying wall space. Unique Method of Hanging—no projecting hooks to scratch other pictures or break off. Uniformity of Spacing between Pictures thus secured and maintained.

III.—Methods of Transportation.—Improved Trunks, especially built for exhibit, instead of wooden packing cases. Unit

Trunks act as Stands for Models—two photo trunks equal one model trunk. Great Saving of Time and Labor in putting up and taking down exhibit because of trunks. Time reduced from three days to three hours. Preservation of exhibit from Wear and Tear. No unsightly packing Boxes to Store during the exhibit. Increased facility and Security in transportation.

5. It Established a Weekly Press Service to 200 Newspapers in New York State—Furnishing News Matter About Tuberculosis Prevention and Treatment.

As an important adjunct to the distribution of educational leaflets, the delivery of lectures and the showing of the Committee's Travelling Exhibit has been the education of the community through the columns of the public press. Owing to the peculiar nature of the great Metropolitan newspapers and the pressure on their columns for space, it has not been possible to the same extent that it would be in a smaller community to command very much space in these papers for the publication of information with reference to tuberculosis unless such information had a distinct news interest. Notwithstanding these inherent difficulties, the Committee has been able to secure to a large extent the co-operation of the leading papers and has had very generous treatment by them, both in its news and editorial columns at various times. In 1907 the Committee devised the plan of sending each week on a regular day to the various newspapers in the state (about 200 in all) for insertion in their columns as the editor might find space, about a column and a half of matter with regard to tuberculosis prevention and care. In the small cities of the state, and in the more rural communities, the editors of the newspapers have been very glad to receive such matter and have usually been able to print in full whatever the Committee has sent to them. This weekly press service was carried on by the Committee during the year 1907 and on January 1, 1908, was turned over to the newly organized Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association in view of the fact that this latter Committee had been created to occupy the field of New York State outside of New York City and Buffalo.

6. It Carried on the First Active Educational Campaign Among Labor Unions—Securing the Co-operation of the United Garment Workers of America, the Central Federated Union and the American Federation of Labor, &c.

The Committee has been especially successful in securing the co-operation of organized labor in its educational propaganda. It was one of the first of the various committees in the country to realize the importance of the help that thus could be given. At an early date the Committee secured the co-operation of the United Garment Workers of America, the Central Federated Union, embracing most of the affiliated labor bodies in New York City, and the American Federation of Labor, a National body. The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Kennaday, for three years served also as the Secretary of the Central Federated Union's Committee on Sanitation, and it has been through this close co-operation that the Committee has been able to deliver so large a number of its lectures to labor unions and to distribute so large a quantity of its educational leaflets in this direction. It has also been due to this co-operation that the successful examination of workers in various trades already alluded to has been made possible.

7. It Organized a Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis Among Negroes in New York City.

Allusion has already been made to the investigations made by the Committee with reference to the prevalence of tuberculosis among negroes in New York City. As a means of carrying on an educational campaign with the negroes of the city, an auxiliary was formed at that time, composed of the leaders in the movement for the betterment of conditions among the colored people and composed largely of colored clergymen, colored physicians, etc.

8. It Issued Circulars to 8,600 Physicians Against Sending Consumptives Out West or to the Country Except Under Proper Conditions.

The Committee was one of the first to respond to the protests from the West, especially Colorado and Arizona, against the cruel practice of sending to those communities consumptives from the East who upon arrival soon find themselves stranded and depend-

ent. After a thorough investigation of this subject the Committee issued a strong letter setting forth the objections to these practices and outlining the essential conditions which should be observed in sending the consumptive poor out West or to the country. This letter was sent to every registered physician in greater New York, 8,600 in all. It was also sent to leading social workers in charitable organizations, settlements, &c.

9. It Has Issued Strong Pronouncements Against "Consumption Cures."

So large a portion of the public still believe and continue to believe that medicine is an essential to the cure of tuberculosis, that the Committee found it essential at a very early date to issue a strong pronouncement against the so-called "Consumption Cures" so extensively advertised, especially among the poor; and from time to time it has been necessary to re-issue this pronouncement.

10. It Published a Comprehensive Book on the Prevention of Tuberculosis,—388 Pages.

One of the Committee's important achievements in an educational way has been the publication and distribution at cost of a comprehensive Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis,—the first book of this kind published in this country. A mere statement of the contents of this volume gives a conception of its importance: The Social Aspects of Tuberculosis Based on a Study of Statistics; Some Social Aspects of the Tuberculosis Infirmary, Blackwell's Island; Germs of Consumption—What they are and What they Do; Tuberculosis—Its Causation and Prevention; The Duties of the Individual and the Government in the Combat of Tuberculosis; Tuberculosis and Children; The Climatic and Sanatorium Treatment of Consumption; Tuberculosis and its Prevention; Information for Consumptives and those living with them; Plans for a Municipal Sanatorium; The Plague in Its Stronghold; A Municipal Sanatorium for Incipient Cases of Tuberculosis; The Management of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Dispensary; Institutions where Tuberculous Patients may Receive Treatment in New York City and Vicinity, etc. Among the well-known physicians contributing to this Handbook

may be mentioned Hermann M. Biggs, A. Jacobi, Henry P. Loomis, J. H. Huddleston, T. Mitchell Prudden, S. A. Knopf, James Alex. Miller.

11. It Published and Distributed 1,000 Copies of a Report on Bovine Tuberculosis in New York State.

The important bearing of this report on Bovine Tuberculosis has already been set forth in connection with the consideration of this matter under the heading of Research.

12. It Published the First Directory of Institutions for the Treatment of Tuberculosis in the United States—270 Pages.

The publication and distribution at cost price of this Directory of Institutions for the Treatment of Tuberculosis has played an important part in the education of the community.

13. It Published and Distributed to Physicians and Others 6,000 Copies of a Report on Home Treatment of Tuberculosis in New York City.

The importance and value of this inquiry and the facts and conclusions set forth in the report and its distribution to physicians have already been fully described under the topic of Research.

The various publications of the Committee have been an important part of its means of educating the community. We append herewith a list in detail of these publications. (Appendix No. 2.)

14. It Originated the Plan of Distributing Art Posters with Tuberculosis Advice on Them, in Tenement Homes—10,000 Distributed to Italians.

One of the most interesting pieces of work done by the Committee has been its latest experiment in an attempt to reach the tenement house population, especially the foreign element of it, directly in their homes. Heretofore the Committee in its work of educating the community has directed its efforts not to any particular class nor to any particular section of the city.

Beginning with the Italians, the Committee has now inaugu-

rated a plan of house to house visitation—or rather door to door visitation—in the older Italian quarter of the city.

Since June 12, 1908, an Italian agent has gone from house to house, calling on each family, and leaving with the members an attractive picture of a scene in Venice. The picture is on a poster twenty by twenty-five inches, arranged to be hung on the walls. The scene is a Venetian canal with a palace and its garden in the foreground and the campanile in the distance. It was especially chosen because of its bright, gay color and its thoroughly Italian quality. The Committee believed that a picture of this kind would especially appeal to the Italians, with their love of color, and that it would be one which they would delight in preserving and hanging on their walls.

Printed with the picture is simple advice with reference to consumption. The picture bears this legend at the top: "A cough may lead to consumption," and then proceeds to give the following advice:

"If you have a cough or a cold that hangs on, if you even faintly suspect that your lungs are not strong, do not try to cure yourself. Go to a doctor, or to the nearest tuberculosis clinic where you will be treated free of charge if unable to pay."

Then is given the address of the clinic for the particular district in which the poster is being distributed.

On one side of the picture are the following general directions:

"Sunlight, fresh air, good food, temperate habits, are the best means of preventing tuberculosis. Keep your windows open day and night, summer and winter."

On the other side of the picture is the following:

"Don't spit on the sidewalks or floors or hallways of your homes or schools. It spreads disease. It is also dangerous."

At the bottom, beneath the picture, is added:

"Tuberculosis is not hereditary but is acquired, and generally preventable. When you must spit, spit in the gutters, or into a spittoon half filled with water."

Then there is a statement that the picture is given with the compliments of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York Charity Organization Society with its address.

It will be seen at once that four important results are sought to be accomplished by the distribution of this poster.

First: An attractive picture is given in a friendly spirit to large numbers of the Italian tenement population, who keenly appreciate all things artistic and who have little opportunity of indulging this taste in their homes.

Second: Sound advice is given with regard to the nature of tuberculosis and the best methods of prevention.

Third: Persons who are sick are referred to a dispensary or clinic in their own neighborhood and are told that they may be treated there free of charge.

Fourth: A totally new conception is given to the foreign tenement house population of the importance of ventilation and its effect upon health.

The work of distribution has been carried on by an Italian-born young woman employed by the Committee, who speaks both Italian and English fluently. The young woman employed at the beginning of the work was one who had been treated for tuberculosis at Stony Wold Sanatorium and discharged not many months before as cured. This materially added to her usefulness.

The method employed has been to go through each tenement house in the particular district and call upon every family in the house. A boy has accompanied our agent, carrying with him the bundle of circulars, too heavy for a woman to carry. Convenient sub-stations in the neighborhood have been established through the kindness of proprietors of various drug stores where the supply of circulars has been kept and where it is replenished from time to time.

Knocking upon the door of each apartment and entering, the Committee's agent has offered the poster, explaining in Italian that it is a gift from the Charity Organization Society and that it is intended to prevent consumption, going on and explaining what consumption is, telling them that it is preventable and curable, and generally concluding with a few suggestions as to the importance of keeping the windows open both day and night.

The majority of the Italians have been delighted with the poster, and many of them have been unable to undertsand the kindness which has prompted strangers to give them something so attractive. The idea that consumption is not hereditary is to most of them totally new; that it can be prevented is equally novel.

III. TREATMENT.

It has been one of the fundamental principles of the Committee not to attempt directly the treatment of the tuberculous sick. It has been no part of the Committee's functions to build hospitals or sanatoria. It has, however, been one of the main functions of the Committee, and a purpose which has been kept in view from the beginning of its work, to stimulate the existing authorities to provide the necessary facilities for the adequate treatment of the tuberculous sick in New York City. At various times the Committee has played an important part, not only in the study of the adequacy of existing facilities, but in the formulation of plans for the bringing about of more adequate treatment of tuberculosis in this city. Its work, therefore, in this field has been to a large extent a work of co-operation with other agencies; co-operation primarily with the Health Department, with the Department of Public Charities, and with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; co-operation with the general dispensaries of the city, the special tuberculosis clinics, and the various charitable and philanthropic organizations.

The following brief summary is submitted of some of the more important accomplishments of the Committee with reference to the treatment of tuberculosis:

1. It was the First to Take Steps to Bring About the Formation of Special Tuberculosis Clinics in the Dispensaries of New York City.

2. It was the First Agency in New York City to Advocate the Formation of Special Tuberculosis Clinics for Children.

3. It Took Active Part in Urging and Bringing About the Building of a Municipal Sanatorium—It

Prepared and Published Architect's Plans, which Formed the Basis of an Official Report to the Mayor.

4. It Secured Funds for Special Relief of Consumptives in Their Homes—for Special Diet, Payment of Rent, Wage Loss, Clothing, Bedding, Pensions, Etc.—$33,496. Was Thus Expended in Twenty Months.

5. It Brought About Special Visitation by Physician, of Russian and Polish Families in their Homes.

6. It Secured the Opening at Night of a Special Tuberculosis Clinic for Negroes. A Colored Nurse's Services Were Furnished by the Committee.

7. It Prevented the Discontinuance of Special Physicians at Gouverneur Hospital Tuberculosis Clinic by Providing their Salaries.

8. It Sent a Selected Number of Consumptives Out of the City for Country Treatment and Defrayed their Board and Expenses.

9. It Brought About the Examination at Special Clinics of Children in Tuberculous Families and Defrayed the Cost of Medical Examinations of Same.

10. It Established the First Day Camp for Tuberculous Patients in New York City on the Abandoned Ferryboat "Southfield."

11. It Had Medical Examinations Made of Workers in Different Trades to Determine the Extent of Tuberculosis and Defrayed the Cost.

12. It Brought About the Establishment of the District System of Tuberculosis Clinics in New York City and the Union of the Existing Agencies in a New Association of Tuberculosis Clinics.

13. It Formulated Comprehensive Plans of Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary Treatment for the Tuberculous Sick in New York City.

14. It Has from Time to Time Investigated the Adequacy of the Existing Hospital Provision for the Tuberculous Sick and Has Urged the Authorities to Meet It More Adequately.

IV. LEGISLATION.

Wherever it has been necessary to urge the adoption of measures for the improvement of conditions with reference to tuberculosis, the Committee has taken an active and prominent part, both in urging such steps upon the State Legislature, and upon the local authorities. The following summary in this direction in which the co-operation of the Committee has been given is submitted:

1. It Took Active Part in the Legislative Campaign for an Appropriation for the Completion of the Free State Hospital at Ray Brook.

2. It Took Active Part in Opposing the Law Making Difficult the Establishment of Tuberculosis Sanatoria in the State.

3. It Has Repeatedly Protested Against Legislation Weakening the Tenement House Laws.

4. It Supported Legislation Authorizing the State Commissioner of Labor to Require Adequate Ventilation in Factories.

5. It Supported Legislation Authorizing the Appointment of a Medical Inspector in the State Dept. of Labor.

6. It Formulated a Bill for the Regulation of Bovine Tuberculosis, which Served as the Basis for an Important Amendment to the Agricultural Law.

ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York is a group of private citizens consisting of leading physicians and tuberculosis specialists, prominent social workers, the heads of the following municipal departments: the Department of Health, the Tenement House Department and the Department of Public Charities; also representatives of the leading charitable societies of the city,—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—namely, the United Hebrew Charities, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the State Charities Aid Association, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society itself. Of its 41 members more than half are physicians. The remaining members are laymen, including lawyers, social workers, heads of large financial institutions and educators.

Its personnel is as follows:

Edgar J. Levey, Chairman
Hermann M. Biggs, M. D.
J. S. Billings, Jr., M. D.
David Blaustein
John W. Brannan, M. D.
Herbert S. Brown
Joseph D. Bryant, M. D.
Edmond J. Butler
Charles F. Cox
Thos. Darlington, M. D.
Robert W. de Forest
Edward T. Devine
Homer Folks
Lee K. Frankel
Robt. W. Hebberd
L. Emmett Holt, M. D.
J. H. Huddleston, M. D.
A. Jacobi, M. D.
Walter B. James, M. D.
E. G. Janeway, M. D.
Miss A. B. Jennings
S. A. Knopf, M. D.
Alexander Lambert, M. D.
Ernst J. Lederle
Egbert Le Fevre, M. D.
Henry M. Leipziger
Alfred Meyer, M. D.
James Alex. Miller, M. D.
Thos. M. Mulry
Mrs. James E. Newcomb
Eugene A. Philbin
T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D.
E. Guernsey Rankin, M. D.
Andrew H. Smith, M. D.
Antonio Stella, M. D.
W. G. Thompson, M. D.
E. L. Trudeau, M. D.
Lawrence Veiller
Fred'k L. Wachenheim, M. D.
John Seeley Ward, Jr.
B. H. Waters, M. D.

James F. Lavery, Acting Secretary
Lawrence Veiller, Director

The Committee was organized June 16, 1902. It had originally been planned to form a separate society for the prevention of tuberculosis in New York City. After much careful consideration, however, it was determined to form a committee of the Charity Organization Society. From the inception of its work the Committee has had the services of a paid executive. Its first secretary was Paul Kennaday, who served in that capacity for four years; he has recently been succeeded by Frank H. Mann, Jr., and James F. Lavery, respectively. The present Chairman of the Committee is Edgar J. Levey, the President of the Title Insurance Company of New York and formerly First Deputy Comptroller of the Finance Department of the City of New York. Its first Chairman was Charles F. Cox, of the New York Central and Hudson River R. R. The Committee meets regularly once a month throughout eight months of the year.

This form of organization has had many advantages. It has not been necessary to build up a large membership paying small annual dues; nor has the energy and time of the Committee's executive officer been taken up with the problems of raising funds for the Committee's work. These funds have been raised by other officers of the Society in connection with the securing of financial support for the Society's work. The Committee therefore can not show a large special membership roll, as it is not a separate society, but the parent Society, the Charity Organization Society, has a membership of 3,000.

Another unique advantage of this form of organization is that the weekly Journal, *Charities and the Commons*, which is published by the Charity Organization Society, has from the inception of the work of the Tuberculosis Committee given a large amount of space to the progress of the movement, both locally and in other communities. The Executive Secretary of the National Association has served as Departmental Editor on this subject, and in this way the Society has regularly reached an audience of more than ten thousand persons who are interested in social work.

The entire working staff of the Society, paid and volunteer, have through this form of affiliation become integral parts of the anti-tuberculosis movement. A precedent which has to a great extent since the foundation of this Committee been followed by other similar charitable societies throughout the United States.

FINANCES.

The Committee expends about $10,000 a year for its general and educational work. In addition it has expended $33,496 in a period of twenty months for the special relief of the consumptive poor in its experiment with the home treatment of the tuberculous sick. Its funds are subscribed entirely by voluntary contributions from public-spirited citizens interested in the prevention of tuberculosis.

METHODS OF RAISING FUNDS.

The methods employed in raising these funds are those that are employed generally by the Charity Organization Society in raising funds for its other regular work. Members of the Society pay ten dollars per year; others contribute to the Society's funds in varying amounts from several thousand dollars down to a few dollars. All of the funds raised for the Society's work are raised under the direction of the Finance Committee with a paid secretary.

The Society is not a believer in such methods of raising funds as prevail in some of the smaller communities, such as benefit theatrical performances, entertainments on a percentage basis, "Charity promoters," church fairs, "Tag Days," the employment of a collector, and so on, but has for years urged upon the community the giving directly to the charitable institutions the funds that are needed for their support, and not dissipating any of them in the guise of amusement. For these reasons devices for raising money which have been employed by other societies have not been used by this Committee. The Society also has not inserted paid advertisements in the public press soliciting contributions.

Because of the increasing financial needs of the Society and in order to systematize its appeal work and publicity work, the Bureau of Appeals was established in September, 1907. In this Bureau are centralized the Society's mailing lists. The Bureau originates and publishes appeals, maintains a clerical force to fill out and mail circulars and letters. During the year an entirely new mailing list of 30,000 names has been built up. The Bureau's executive is the Secretary of the Finance Committee, which has supervision of the Bureau's activities.

A sample index card of the mailing list of non-contributors accompanies this report as Appendix 3. Its purpose is not only to record solicitations and contributions, but to show at a glance also important social, philanthropic and business relations and interests.

The methods employed by this Society in raising funds may be summarized as follows:

1. By Membership Dues or Annual Contributions.
2. By Personal Solicitation.
   (a) By officers and members of the Society.
   (b) By friends.
3. By Newspaper Appeals for Relief in Special Cases.
4. By Multigraphed, Printed or Written Appeals.
   (a) To large groups of non-contributors.
   (b) To certain selected individuals.
5. By Letters Outlining Special Instances of Need, *i. e.*, Families Under Treatment by the Society.
6. By Reminders of Annual Contributions.
   (a) When due.
   (b) At subsequent intervals, if renewal is not forthcoming.
   (c) By calls from Financial Secretary.
7. Indirectly, by Publication in Newspapers and Magazines of "Stories" Illustrating the Scope and Work of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and by Folders, Bulletins, Pamphlets, Etc., to Accompany Appeals.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Committee are kept by the cashier of the Society in harmony with the Society's general system of keeping accounts in a modern, well-classified system with monthly audit by certified public accountants.

Respectfully submitted,

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

By Lawrence Veiller, *Director.*

APPENDIX 1.

LECTURES—1908.

APPENDIX 1.

Lectures Given Under the Auspices of the Committee

Season of 1908

228 Lectures. Attendance 78,640

Date.		Name.	Place.	Language.
1907.				
Sept.	13	Dr. Epstein	Young Ladies' Protective Organization (Cigar Makers)	English
"	14	Dr. Pisek	Hussite Church	"
"	19	James Jenkins	Mattress Makers' and Upholsterers' Union	"
"	26	James Jenkins	Barbers' Union No. 261	"
Oct.	1	Dr. S. M. Strong	Congregational Church	"
"	2	Dr. Hoving	Zion Church	"
"	2	James Jenkins	Paulist Fathers Parochial School	"
"	2	James Jenkins	B'essed Sacrament Parochial Sch.	"
"	3	Dr. Jaeger	Church of the Saviour	"
"	11	Dr. Epstein	Young Ladies' Protective Organization	"
"	14	Dr. Climenko	Riggers' Protective Union	"
"	16	Dr. Pisek	Bakers' and Confectioners' Union	Bohemian
"	17	James Jenkins	Jewish Society for the Relief of Tuberculosis	English
"	18	Dr. Huddleston	St. George's Church Parish House.	"
"	19	Dr. Jaeger	E. A. National Turn Verein of Morrisania	"
"	19	Herman Lorber	Workingmen's Educational Asso.	"
"	22	Dr. Climenko	Children's Jacket Makers' Union	"
"	23	Dr. Essenson	Rabbi Jacob Joseph School	"
"	24	Dr. Hale	Washington Sq. Methodist Church.	"
"	24	Herman Lorber	United Neckwear Cutters' Union	"
"	25	Dr. Girdansky	Lining Makers' Union	"
"	26	Dr. Climenko	Press Feeders' Union	"
"	28	Dr. Epstein	Sunshine Chapel	"
"	30	Dr. Huber	Y. W. C. A.	"
"	31	Dr. Dow	Collegiate Church	"
Nov.	1	Miss Simmons	Judson Memorial Church	"
"	4	Paul Kennaday	Emmanuel Lutheran Church	"
"	4	Dr. Caccini	Evangelical Italian Church	Italian
"	4	James Jenkins	St. Monica's Parochial School	English
"	4	James Jenkins	Dominican Parochial School	"
"	4	Paul Kennaday	Baptist Ministerial Meeting	"
"	5	Dr. Scott	Madison Sq. Church	"

Date.		Name.	Place.	Language.
1907.				
Nov.	6	James Jenkins	St. Cecilia's Parochial School	English
"	7	Dr. Slabey	Church of St. John the Martyr	Bohemian
"	7	Dr. Climenko	Consumptives' Sanitarium Aid Society	English
"	8	Paul Kennaday	Swiburgs Factory—Noon Talk	"
"	9	Paul Kennaday	Box Factory	"
"	11	Dr. Caccini	Madonna di Lore	Italian
"	11	Paul Kennaday	Methodist Ministerial Meeting	English
"	11	James Jenkins	Baptist Ministerial Meeting	"
"	12	Dr. Magid	Bottlers' and Drivers' Union	"
"	13	Dr. Emerson	St. James Presbyterian Church	"
"	13	James Jenkins	Holy Cross Church Parochial Sch.	"
"	14	Dr. Shively	Spring St. Neighborhood House	"
"	15	Dr. Niles	Young People's Asso. of the 5th Ave. Church	"
"	15	Dr. Lewson	Chapel of the Incarnation	"
"	15	James Jenkins	Holy Cross Church School	"
"	18	Dr. Caccini	Church of the Transfiguration	"
"	18	James Jenkins	Congregational Ministerial Asso.	"
"	18	Dr. Slabey	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	"
"	19	Dr. Jaeger	Park Ave. Methodist Church	"
"	20	Dr. Tresca	St. Patrick's School Hall	"
"	21	Dr. Frankel	Educational Alliance	
"	21	Dr. Jaeger	German Reformed Church	English
"	21	Dr. Caccini	Capuchian Church	Italian
"	22	Mrs. Tobey	Cornell Memorial Church	English
"	25	Dr. Caccini	Evangelical Italian Church	Italian
"	27	Dr. Magid	Y. W. C. A.	English
"	27	Dr. Huber	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	"
"	27	Dr. Scott	Madison Sq. Church House	"
"	28	James Jenkins	Doe Ye Nexte Thynge House	"
"	29	Dr. Niles	Washington Heights Baptist Ch.	"
"	30	Dr. Lewis	Greenwich House	"
Dec.	2	Dr. Tresca	Evangelical Italian Church	Italian
"	2	James Jenkins	Holy Rosary Parochial School	English
"	3	Dr. Epstein	Vermilye Chapel of Collegiate Ch.	"
"	3	Dr. Scott	Church of the Stranger	"
"	4	Dr. Dow	Central Baptist Sunday School	"
"	4	Dr. Scratchley	Public School No. 186	"
"	5	Dr. Wolbarst	Church of the Ascension	"
"	5	Dr. Essenson	Mariner's Temple	"
"	5	Dr. Lewson	King St. Public School	"

Date.	Name.	Place.	Language.
1907.			
Dec. 7	Dr. Magid	Madison Ave. Methodist Church	English
" 8	Dr. Caccini	First Italian Presbyterian Church	Italian
" 9	Dr. Patterson	Holy Cross Church	English
" 9	Mrs. Tobey	People's Home Church and Settlement	"
" 9	Dr. Caccini	Church of the Transfiguration	"
" 10	James Jenkins	Stony Wold Committee at Dr. Wendell Phillips House	"
" 12	Warden	Public Library	"
" 12	Dr. Beckett	Men's Club, Congregational Ch.	"
" 12	Mrs. Tobey	Greenwich House	"
" 14	Dr. Scheinburg	St. Mark's Parish House	"
" 16	Dr. Caccini	Church of the Transfiguration	
" 17	Dr. Climenko	Cloak Operators' Union	
" 17	Dr. Huber	Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers of America	English
" 17	Dr. Magid	Yanover Sisters and Brothers	
" 17	James Jenkins	Welcome House	English
" 18	James Jenkins	Interior Decorators' Union	"
" 18	Dr. Scott	The Post Parliament	"
" 19	Mrs. Tobey	Spring St. Neighborhood House	"
" 19	Dr. Knopf	Manhattan Lodge International Association of Machinists	"
1908.			
Jan. 2	Dr. Williams	St. Thomas' Church	"
" 4	James Jenkins	Milk Wagon Drivers' Union	"
" 10	Dr. Climenko	Typographical Union No. 83	"
" 11	James Jenkins	Sappocanigan Club	"
" 12	Dr. Slabey	Normal College Alumnæ House	"
" 12	James Jenkins	St. Michael's Church	"
" 13	James Jenkins	Bartenders' Union No. 3	"
" 15	Dr. Scott	Olin Methodist Sunday School	"
" 17	Dr. Simmons	Doe Ye Nexte Thynge House	"
" 17	James Jenkins	Adams Cylinder and Web Pressmen's Union	"
" 18	James Jenkins	Pie Bakers' Union	"
" 21	Dr. Essenson	J. B. I. Union	"
" 21	James Jenkins	Daughters of Indiana	"
" 27	Dr. Caccini	Protestant Episcopal City Mission	Italian
" 29	Mrs. Tobey	Noon Factory Talk—Silk Ribbon Factory	English
" 30	Dr. Caccini	Italian Baptist Church	Italian
" 30	Mrs. Tobey	Madison Ave. Methodist Church	English
" 31	Dr. Climenko	International Asso. of Machinists	"
Feb. 4	Mrs. Tobey	Utopian Club, Waldorf-Astoria	"

Date.	Name.	Place.	Language.
1908.			
Feb. 6	Dr. Lewson	Evening School, No. 38	English
" 6	Dr. Girdansky	" " No. 71	"
" 6	Dr. Scott	" " No. 77	"
" 6	Dr. Essenson	" " No. 150	"
" 6	Dr. Tresca	" " No. 8	"
" 6	Dr. Climenko	" " No. 1	"
" 6	Dr. Knowles	" " No. 39	"
" 6	Dr. Epstein	" " No. 67	"
" 6	Dr. Wolbarst	" " No. 42	"
" 6	Dr. Jaeger	" " No. 109	"
" 11	Mrs. Tobey	Women's Republican Club	"
" 12	Dr. Scott	Parkhurst Mission	"
" 13	Dr. Lewson	Evening School, No. 79	"
" 13	Dr. Hale	" " No. 58	"
" 13	Dr. Tresca	" " No. 83	"
" 13	Dr. Stella	" " No. 40	"
" 13	Dr. Climenko	" " No. 27	"
" 13	Dr. Epstein	" " No. 49	"
" 13	Mrs. Tobey	" " No. 19	"
" 13	Dr. Jaeger	" " No. 43	"
" 13	Dr. Waring	" " No. 32	"
" 13	Dr. Soper	" " No. 1	"
" 13	James Jenkins	" " No. 52	"
" 13	Dr. Girdansky	" " No. 2	"
" 13	Dr. Caccini	" " No. 16	
" 13	Dr. Scott	" " No. 3	English
" 13	Dr. Essenson	" " No. 29	"
" 14	Dr. Wolbarst	New Era Club	"
" 16	Dr. Tresca	Italiano Americano Society	Italian
" 18	Dr. Hale	Twentieth Century Club	English
" 18	Herman Lorber	East Side Clinic	"
" 19	James Jenkins	Men's Club, Holy Cross Church	"
" 20	Dr. Magid	Evening School, No. 25	"
" 20	Dr. Tresca	" " No. 21	"
" 20	Mrs. Tobey	" " No. 13	"
" 20	Dr. Waring	" " No. 57	"
" 20	Dr. Wolbarst	Harlem Evening High School	"
" 20	Dr. Scott	Evening School, No. 3	"
" 20	Dr. Soper	" " No. 83	"
" 20	Dr. Caccini	" " No. 40	"
" 20	Dr. Knowles	" " No. 93	"
" 20	Dr. Girdansky	" " No. 42	"
" 20	Herman Lorber	Young Women's Hebrew Asso	"
" 23	Dr. Robinsky	Public School, No. 7	"

Date. 1908.	Name.	Place.	Language.
Feb. 23	James Jenkins...	Nat'l Asso. of Ohio Women.....	English
" 23	Dr. Caccini.....	Catholic Cathedral School.....	"
" 23	James Jenkins...	" " (Boys)	"
" 25	James Jenkins...	" " (Girls)	"
" 27	Dr. Patterson....	Evening School, No. 10.....	"
" 27	Dr. Climenko....	" " No. 3.....	"
" 27	Dr. Knowles.....	" " No. 93.....	"
" 27	Dr. Wolbarst....	Harlem Evening School, No. 10...	"
" 27	Dr. Waring.....	" " " No. 8...	"
" 27	James Jenkins...	Catholic Cathedral School (Older Classes)	"
" 29	Dr. Hale.....	St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	"
Mar. 2	Mrs. Tobey.....	Noon Talk Factory Girls.....	"
" 4	Dr. Hale.....	Harlem Y. W. C. A.	"
" 5	Dr. Essenson....	Evening School, No. 29.....	"
" 5	Dr. Epstein.....	" " No. 77.....	"
" 5	Dr. Jaeger.....	" " No. 43.....	"
" 5	Dr. Tresca.....	" " No. 39.....	"
" 9	Mrs. Tobey.....	Local Union, No. 43, I. B. of B....	"
" 12	Mrs. Tobey.....	.....	"
" 12	Dr. Tresca.....	First Italian Church.....	Italian
" 13	Dr. Doolittle.....	Brooklyn Evening High School....	English
" 14	Dr. Jonessoff.....	French Y. M. C. A.....	
" 18	Dr. Scott.....	Trinity Congregational Church....	"
" 19	Dr. Knowles.....	Evening School, No. 93.....	"
" 19	Dr. Williams.....	" " No. 40.....	"
" 19	Dr. Caccini.....	" " No. 2.....	
" 19	Dr. Lewson.....	" " No. 9.....	English
" 25	Dr. Epstein.....	Trinity Congregational Church....	
" 26	Dr. Jaeger.....	Evening School, No. 43.....	English
" 26	James Jenkins...	Wadleigh High School.....	"
" 26	Dr. Hoving.....	Evening School, No. 25.....	"
" 26	Dr. Patterson....	" " No. 83.....	"
" 26	Dr. Climenko....	East Side Evening High School..	"
" 26	Dr. Girdansky....	Evening School, No. 13.....	"
" 26	Dr. Knowles.....	" " No. 39.....	"
" 26	James Jenkins...	Natural History Museum.....	"
" 28	Dr. Hoving.....	Finnish Church	Swedish
" 31	Dr. Zinser.....	Greenwich House	English
Apr. 2	Dr. Lewson.....	Evening School, No. 29.....	"
" 2	Dr. Epstein.....	" " No. 58.....	"
" 2	Mrs. Tobey.....	" " No. 177.....	"
" 2	Dr. Caccini.....	" " No. 92.....	
" 2	Dr. Girdansky....	" " No. 96.....	English

Date. 1908.	Name.	Place.	Language.
Apr. 3	Dr. Gleason.....	Dr. Parkhurst's Sunday School....	English
" 6	Dr. Climenko....	Compressed Air Workers' Union..	"
" 9	Dr. Tresca.....	First Italian Church.....	Italian
" 10	James Jenkins...	St. George's Parish House.....	English
" 11	Joseph D. Sears..	Baptist City Mission.....	"
" 12	Joseph D. Sears..	Mariners' Temple	"
" 14	Dr. Girdansky....	Young Men's Hebrew Society.....	"
" 14	Mrs. Tobey.....	Factory Talk Under Auspices Y. W. C. A.	"
May 1	Dr. Caccini.....	Warren Goddard House.....	
" 3	Joseph D. Sears..	Judson Memorial Church.....	English
" 7	Dr. Caccini.....	Hartley House	
" 7	Dr. Epstein.....	Public Library	English
" 10	Dr. Farrand.....	Ascension Church Parish House...	"
" 11	Dr. Knopf.....	Public Union Labor Fair.....	"
" 13	James Jenkins...	Union Settlement	"
" 14	Dr. Hoving.....	Public Library	"
" 19	Dr. Miller.....	Temple Emmanuel	
" 20	James Jenkins...	Manhattan Trade School.....	English
" 22	Dr. Tresca.....	Italian Benefit Society.....	Italian
" 27	James Jenkins...	Manhattan Trade School.....	English
June 4	Dr. Caccini.....	First Italian M. E. Church.....	Italian
" 5	Joseph D. Sears..	Manhattan Trade School.....	English
July 2	Dr. Caccini.....	Presbyterian Church of the Holy Trinity	Italian
" 6	Dr. Caccini.....	Church of the Transfiguration....	
" 7	Dr. Roberts.....	Union Baptist Church.....	English
" 8	Dr. Caccini.....	Church of Our Lady of Pompeii..	Italian
" 9	Dr. Caccini.....	First Italian Baptist Church.....	"

APPENDIX 2.

PUBLICATIONS.

APPENDIX 2.

PUBLICATIONS OF

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

OF

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1. *Warfare Against Consumption..... 1903
   4-page leaflet.
2. *Tuberculosis—Its Causation and Prevention..... 1903
   By Hermann M. Biggs, M. D.
   17-page pamphlet.
3. *Tuberculosis and Its Prevention..... 1903
   By T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D.
   16-page pamphlet.
4. *The Duties of the Individual and the Government in the Combat of Tuberculosis..... 1903
   By S. A. Knopf, M. D.
   32-page pamphlet.
5. *Municipal Sanatorium for Incipient Cases of Tuberculosis..... 1903
   By Hon. Homer Folks, Commissioner of Public Charities, New York City.
   14-page pamphlet.
6. *The Plague in Its Stronghold..... 1903
   By Ernest Poole.
   30-page pamphlet.
7. *Tuberculosis and Children..... 1903
   By A. Jacobi, M. D.
   18-page pamphlet.
8. *A Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis..... 1903
   8vo., 388 pp. Illustrated.
9. *Don't Give Consumption to Others, Don't Let Others Give It to You..... 1904
   4-page leaflet.
10. A Directory of Institutions and Societies Dealing with Tuberculosis in the United States and Canada..... 1904
    8vo., 270 pp. Illustrated.

*Out of Print.

11. *Second Annual Report of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis..... 1904
    12-page pamphlet.
12. *County and City Care of Consumptives—Some Methods of Housing..... 1905
    30-page pamphlet.
13. *The Opportunity and the Responsibility of the Teacher in the Prevention of Tuberculosis..... 1905
    11-page pamphlet.
14. *Third Annual Report of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis..... 1905
    Book of 56 pages.
15. Sweeping and Dusting..... 1905
    2-page leaflet in various languages.
16. *Tuberculosis Among Negroes in New York City..... 1905
    By Miss J. C. Sleet.
    5-page pamphlet.
17. *Lodging Houses in New York with Reference to Tuberculosis.. 1905
    By Paul Kennaday.
    11-page pamphlet.
18. *Country Employment for Poor Consumptives..... 1905
    7-page pamphlet.
19. Fourth Annual Report of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis..... 1906
    Book of 142 pages.
20. Tuberculosis Hospital and Dispensary Requirements for New York City; a Report Made to the New York City Hospital Commission..... 1906
    Book of 85 pages.
21. Bovine Tuberculosis in New York State..... 1907
    By Veranus A. Moore.
    Book of 91 pages.
22. Home Treatment of Tuberculosis in New York City..... 1908
    Book of 48 pages.
23. Work of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis..... 1908
    4-page leaflet.
24. A Cough May Lead to Consumption..... 1908
    Poster containing Venetian scene in color, for distribution among tenement population.

*Out of Print.

APPENDIX 3.

FINANCIAL CARD SCHEDULES.

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No.

VANDIVER-HENRY ALEXANDER

HOME ADDRESS 722 - 5 AVE.

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SOLICITATIONS			CONTRIBUTIONS			
NATURE	DATE	NO.	AMT.	DATE	PURPOSE	REMARKS
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0102	2-8					
0223	4-8					

C. O. S. FORM 1-07-25M-6-08, Contributor's Card

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FRIENDS and RELATIVES Brother Vandiver, Wellington T. 437 Madison Ave.

SOCIETY INTERESTS		PHILANTHROPIC INTERESTS				REPORTS from C. O. S.	
DATE	NATURE	ORGANIZATION	RELATIONSHIP	DATE	CONTRIBUTION	DATE	NATURE
8	Century, Grolier,	A.I.C.P.	Member	7	50	10-7-7	Cassidy 92736
	Metropolitan, City,	C.A.S.	"	7	10 bed		
	Turf and Field,	Presb. Hos.	"	7	1000		
		Y.M.C.A.	Donor	6	10000		
		"	"	7	50000		

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